

Canadian Journal of Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE
Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XXI.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, AUGUST, 1904.

No. 8.

Canadian Journal of Fabrics

A Monthly Journal devoted to Textile manufactures and the Dry Goods and kindred trades.

Subscription: Canada, United States and Great Britain, \$1.00 per year Foreign, 67. Advertising rates on application.

Offices: 18 Court St., cor. Church, Toronto, and the Fraser Building, Montreal

B'GGAR-SAMUEL, LIMITED, Publishers

TRAVELLING REPRESENTATIVE: A. W. SMITH.

Toronto Telephone, Main 4310 | Montreal Telephone, Main 2589

Business correspondence should be addressed to Montreal; but cuts, news items and editorial correspondence to Toronto; cuts from abroad should be sent by post wherever possible, not by express. Changes of advertisements should be in our hands not later than the 1st of each month to ensure insertion.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER

Among the Mills	178	Nosing Motion for Mules	180
Anti Dumping Clause	182	Uring of Wool and its In-	
Birth of the Botany Wool		fluence on Dyeing	171
Trade	167	Personals	180
British Exports to Canada ..	179	Preparation and Dyeing of	
British Textile Centres	181	Wool-Silk Febrics	172
British Silk Association	182	Publications Received	184
British Wool and Textile		Ramie	177
Markets	185	Spider Web Fabric	182
Byways of Labor	179	Sulphur Colors on Hosiery...	173
Canada and Newfoundland ..	162	Technical Education in Bom-	
Cost of Textile Manufacturing		bay	175
in Europe and Canada	169	Textile Design	174
Fabric Items	184	Warp Twisting Machines	182
Flax Industry in Canada	163	"Watch Canada"	180
Flax Manufacturing in Canada,		Waterproofing Composition ..	180
Article III	164	Wool Markets	185
Inflammability of Wool	179	Worsted Industry—A Bit of	
Mohair Manufactures	177	History	184

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Canadian Engineer for August devotes an editorial to the trade relations of Canada and Newfoundland. In view of the facts already given on our textile trade with the island colony we would commend The Engineer's article below quoted to our many factories and merchants:

It is the green hill far away that charms us most. The great things in prospect are more alluring than the modest possibilities of the moment. This disposition to look beyond—and often to overlook—the facts and duties immediately at hand, seems to be prevalent in trade as well as in philosophy. We find our neighbor the United States spending hundreds of thousands of dollars and publishing volumes of reports with the object of cultivating trade and of introducing United States manufacturers into South America and other parts of the world more distant and more alien, while Canada its nearest neighbor buys more United States goods than the whole con-

continent of South America. Canada in her turn has commercial agents in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the West Indies, Norway and Sweden, and is establishing direct commercial relations with other countries more or less remote, while here at our Atlantic gateway is Newfoundland, one of the very best customers this Dominion has ever had, with no direct commercial representation on our part, and with a record of diplomatic dealings which has been no credit to this country. Indeed, it is questionable if a more criminal blunder was ever committed in the political history of Canada, than that through which the negotiations opened up some years ago by the Newfoundland delegates for the entry of the Island into the Canadian confederation were broken off through the haggling over a matter of \$5,000,000. But it must be confessed that the halting and narrow spirit which has characterized our relations with Newfoundland has not been peculiar to any political party or period, but has been because of our immature notions of Imperial relationship. We had not yet learned to think of Newfoundland as our nearest sister in the Imperial family to whom we owed the duty of a little help and counsel. We were all absorbed in our own selfish concerns, and as is the case in individual life with extremely selfish people, we are reaping commercially what we sowed politically and morally.

We have nothing to say against the establishment of commercial agents in the British Colonies and other parts of the world, but these steps should have been taken and the weightier matter of relations with our nearest sister colony not neglected. Our United States neighbors at all events have not neglected their commercial opportunities—as they have active commercial consuls there—and the results will be seen in the figures which follow.

In 1886, out of a total trade of over \$7,000,000, Newfoundland did \$3,123,716 with Great Britain, \$2,132,850 with Canada, and \$1,961,263 with the United States. Of these totals the island's imports were as follows. From Great Britain, \$1,911,001, from Canada \$1,937,605, from the United States \$1,672,810. In 1893 Newfoundland's imports from Great Britain stood at \$2,680,853, from Canada at \$2,886,901, and from the United States at \$1,665,227. Coming down to 1903 we find a remarkable change in the positions of the three countries, for in this year the island imported \$2,143,464 from Great Britain, \$2,869,897 from Canada, and \$2,920,914 from the United States. This out of a grand total import of \$8,479,944, and a grand total export of \$9,976,504 from the island.